

The China Mail.

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號八月八年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1882.

日五廿六六年午王

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALIAS, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane; Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill; GORDON & GORE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLET & PRINCE, 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MOSCOW, MOSSES A. A. DE MELLO & Co., St. Petersburg. CAMPBELL & Co., ANTHONY WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FROTHAM, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. R. RHEMES, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, M. E. SASSOON, Esq. C. VINCENT SMITH, A. P. MCBEWEN, Esq. A. MOIERS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum. " 6 " 4 1/2 " " 12 " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has Admitted Mr. ARTHUR GEORGE STOKES into PARTNERSHIP from this date, and the Business in future will be conducted under the Style of "MORGAN & STOKES".

W. MORGAN.

Hongkong, August 1, 1882. au15

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 3 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 18, 1881.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital \$1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)... Ths. 420,000.00 PERMANENT RESERVE... Ths. 230,000.00 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND... Ths. 230,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 6th April, 1882... Ths. 940,553.95

PILLOW LINEN.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE Received for their NEW FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, A FULL STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c., comprising:—

COTTON and LINEN SHEETING.

TABLE CLOTHS and DAMASK.

TABLE COVERS.

COTTON and UNION TICKING.

BED QUILTS.

NAPKINS.

TOILET COVERS.

GLASS CLOTH.

TOWELS and TOWELLING of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ESTIMATES GIVEN, for FURNITURE.

BED and TABLE LINEN,

CURTAINS and WINDOW HANGINGS.

CARPETS,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

ELECTRO WARE.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, July 18, 1882.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.'s SHOWROOMS.

Ex. S. S. "AGAMEMNON."

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

having been appointed Agents for the above Company, the Undersigned is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies covering FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 20, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARTHUR, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong and Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE

situate next to EXCELSIOR on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience,

TERNS LAWN, STABLING, &c.

Also,

8 FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS of all Sizes Water-side. Inspection is invited.

Apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

Hongkong, June 15, 1882.

TO LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

THE STORE now occupied by the AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY in MAINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, August 1, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, 4/- each.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, October 15, 1882.

Intimations.

LATEST NEWS FROM ANAM.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

ON or about the 14th Instant, the Offices

and Sample Room of the "AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY" will be

located in the Upper Portion of the Building,

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, August 7, 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE French Naval Expedition, he says

after capturing Tung-king, were about to

return the country to the Annamites. Just

then, however, it happened unexpectedly

For Sale.

Mails.

Entertainment.

To-day's Advertisements.

ARRIVALS.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Glenroy* leaves for London.
4 p.m.—*Foochow* leaves for Shanghai.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Miscellaneous.

Claims against the *Lord of the Isles* must be sent in to Messrs. Russell & Co., or before this date.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 10.—
Daylight.—*Udokala* leaves for Singapore, Batavia and Sydney.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

4 p.m.—*Hesperia* leaves for Shanghai.

FRIDAY, August 11.—
Noon.—*Thales* leaves for Coast Ports.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative Council.

4 p.m.—*Foile* leaves for Amoy, &c.

5 p.m.—Performance, "Jenley."

SATURDAY, August 12.—
Noon.—P. M. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Noon.—British leaves for Australian Ports via Foochow.

Transfer Books of Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., closed from date to the 28th instant.

SUNDAY, August 13.—
Goods per *Hesperia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, August 14.—
Transfer Books of China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 21st instant, inclusively.

DEPARTED.

Per *Hesperia*, from Singapore, 35 Chinese, and 5 Europeans for Shanghai.

Per *Foile*, from Saigon, 10 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, from Coast Ports, Le Comte and Comtesse de Gourville and child, Messrs. Ribelle and De Silva, 119 Chinese, and 5 Europeans deck.

Per *Sotie*, from Haiphong, 5 Chinese.

Per *Himalaya*, from Haiphong, 15 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *Hesperia* reports Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Foile* reports First part fine weather and Southerly wind; latter part variable winds and heavy rain squalls.

The British steamer *Thales* reports: Left Foochow 3rd August, anchored off Sharp Peak on the 4th, left Sharp Peak moderate N.E. winds, heavy swell and sea to Turnabout; from thence to Amoy light Southerly winds and cloudy; left Amoy on the 5th, calms and fine; left Swatow on 7th, light variable air, freshening up to a moderate breeze and fine. In Foochow: S. S. *Glenroy* and *Appia*. Passed of Sharp Peak on the 4th bound in; *Ha-shui*, *Bawader*, *Kilnay*, and *Catterthorpe*. In Amoy: nil. In Swatow: S. S. *Miramar*, *Kesburg*, *Dundee*, and *Lusitania*.

The British steamer *Himalaya* reports: Fine weather and East wind throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—

Per *Farward*, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 9th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE AND LONDON.—

Per *Glenroy*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 9th inst.

For SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, AND SYDNEY.—

Per *Oakdale*, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *Foile*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 9th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Per *Amoy*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 9th inst.

Per *Hesperia*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per *Thales*, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.

For AMOY AND TAMSUJ.

Per *Pobies*, at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.

For NAGASAKI AND KOBE.—

Per *Niigata Maru*, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 13th inst.

For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.—

Per *Yangtze*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE General Agents, with the Approval of the Consulting Committee, beg to intimate that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, of FIVE PER CENT., upon the Paid-up Capital of the Company will be payable on the 21st August current, to all Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882. au11

NOTICE.

M. R. WILLIAM RICHARD LOXLEY

is authorized to sign our Firm for Procurement during our temporary Absence from Hongkong.

SAYLE & CO.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882. au16

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882. au11

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer *Hesperia*, Captain PETERSEN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day, the 8th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSSON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882. au15

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ANERLEY, British steamer, Capt. F. G. STRACHAN.—Russell & Co.

ASQUIS, British barque, Captain Ed. B. HULLIDAY. (Rowse Company, Limited.)

ATHLONE AYAR, British steamer, Capt. A. B. MACFARLAIN.—D. S. S. S. Sons & Co.

EPHRATES, British steamer, Capt. John MITCHELL.—Russell & Co.

FEI LUNG, British steamer, Capt. W. N. ALLISON.—D. MUSS & CO.

FELICIA, German steamer, Captain A. MULLER.—Siemens & Co.

FERNWOOD, British steamer, Captain GOLDEN.—Chinacs.

HARDWICK, British steamer, Captain S. G. TOPP.—Captain.

LENNOX, British steamer, Captain D. SCOTT.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAGENTA, British brigantine, Captain H. COOKE.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SOLWAY, British steamer, Captain Robt. JARVIS.—Butterfield & Swire.

SURPRISE, American barque, Capt. C. B. AVERILL.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Natal* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Sagon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *City of Toledo*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:

11.15 A.M. Registry census.

11.30 A.M. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra.

Postage until the time of departure.

Hongkong, August 5, 1882.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:

Day before departure (or Saturday if the departure be on Monday),—

6 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure,—

8 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 11.30 A.M.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8, *Thales*, British steamer, 1800.

T. G. POOCOCK, Foochow Aug. 3, Amoy 5, and Swatow 7, General.—DOUGLAS LA-

FRANK & CO.

Captain GEARKE will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 9th August, at

noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882. au9

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers through routes

to CHITOGO, TIENTSIN, NEW-

CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports

on the YANGTSEZEE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

"Posing,"

Capt. HOWERS, will be despatched as above TO-

MORROW, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 8, 1882. au9

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8, *Ping-an*, for Hainan, &c.

8, *Aurie*, for Canton.

8, *Aurie*, for Singapore.

8, *Sin Hong*, Chinese gunboat, for

Foochow.

8, *Solway*, for Kobe.

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part of the whole an illegitimate income to high officials and their subordinates, China would have at the disposal of the State a secure yearly income of, it is said, over six millions of taels from the imports placed upon salt in the Yangtze valley.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A correspondent, who writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* over the signature of "Commercial Opinion," takes up the published letter of Mr. George J. Helland (manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Shanghai) to which reference was recently made, and deals with it in a most uncompromising style. As to the charge of leanness—whatever technical meaning may be conveyed by that term—this end of the Great Northern line would appear to be entirely free. If by leanness "Commercial Opinion" meant breach of secrecy—a mere suggestion for which no proof seems to have been produced from any source—no slur of this kind has ever, we think, attached to the Hongkong end. About Shanghai we know nothing. The abstracts from the abridged reports of an extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held at Copenhagen on the 26th August 1876, furnish, however, very strong corroboration of what has been said regarding the powerful hold which Russia possesses over this line. The abstract of the report referred to is as follows:—

The Directors had therefore given the question of a duplication of the Company's cables their serious attention, but whilst that had come to the conclusion that such a duplication would, under the circumstances referred to, be very desirable in the interest of the Company, they did not consider it probable that the necessary capital required for such an undertaking could be obtained from the ordinary channels. They had, therefore, for that purpose applied to the Russian Government, who not only had a very important general interest in the lines, but who participated with a large share in the revenue of the same. After long and preliminary negotiations the Managing Director of the Company, Captain E. Stenson, had, on the invitation of the Russian Government, gone to St. Petersburg in March last as the Company's delegate, and had succeeded in arranging a basis for an agreement with Russia.

Captain E. Stenson had to the Meeting the projected Convention, the result of his negotiation, also the Official Letter, which explained the different articles. The principal stipulation was that the Russian Government should furnish the Company with the sum of £500,000 to enable it to duplicate its Lines from Vladivostock to Japan and China on the following easy terms, both as regarded interest and redemption. The Company would have to pay a yearly sum of £15,000 as interest, and would only have to redeem £300,000 of the half million sterling referred to, such redemption not to commence until the Company's receipts on the Vladivostock route amounted to £80,000 per annum when the excess would have to be applied towards redemption of the £300,000. The remaining £200,000 might be looked upon as a sacrifice made by Russia to assist in the full development of the Lines in which the Russian Government would thus become so greatly interested, that the question of the proper maintenance of the Russian Land Lines would more than ever become an urgent one for the Government.

As security for the capital thus advanced to the Company, shares and bonds had to be deposited with the Russian Government, without, however, giving the latter any right to dispose of the same, or to draw the interest and dividends accruing from the same as long as the Company promptly paid the interest agreed upon. The Russian Government had, as a matter of form, reserved the right to appoint one member of the Board until the sum was repaid.

It might be mentioned that negotiations were now being carried on with the Russian Government with the view of nominating a Joint Commission, consisting of delegates from both the Government and the Company to proceed to Siberia, in order to examine, not only the state of the Land Lines, but also the working of the same.

The Chairman, after having answered some questions, put the resolution to the meeting, which being unanimously adopted, confirms the proposed alterations in Art. 3, and 4 of the Statutes, and gives the Board power finally to conclude a convention with the Russian Government on the basis referred to.

Leaving out altogether the celebrated *Nietgen memorandum*, the above extract appears, to say the least, to place Mr. Helland's letter in a very peculiar light. The only reasonable inferences which can fairly be drawn from the official report above quoted are such as must force commercial men to seriously consider the security of the Russian lines during periods of political agitation. In our opinion it is natural to assume that the Great Northern line is not what it professes to be—a purely commercial, neutral line of communication. It is evidently a line the interests of which are closely identified with those of Russia; and without indulging in any extreme anti-Russian language, such a position implies that in order to keep faith with Russia, British and other interests might or would have to be sacrificed to Russia's political necessities. For the sake of those nationalities other than Russian, which indeed embrace nearly the whole of the trade between China and Japan and the Treaty Powers, it seems to us advisable that this precarious position should not be allowed to obtain a day longer than is absolutely necessary, if there be's way out of it. Even assuming that there is much less ground for anxiety than appears to be proved, still there is reason for recommending that the merchants of England, France, Germany, America, China, Japan and other Treaty Powers should as soon as possible cease to be altogether dependent upon what may now be termed without unfairness the Russo-Danish line. We have always denounced monopolies, especially in telegraphic communication; but a monopoly in the political interest of Russia against it may be the entire commerce with China and Japan is, we fancy, a thing which cannot stand.

ANTI-AGGRESSION!

Mr. Frederick Harrison, at a recent meeting of the Anti-Aggression Society, lifted up his voice and solemnly protested against the aggrieved spirit exhibited by successive British Governments, and more particularly against the action of the present Ministry with regard to Egypt. Mr. Harrison's mind would appear to be what might be called an insular one. He would allow all our Colonial responsibilities and the interests arising from the magnitude of the British Empire to go to the wall, settle down quietly within our sea-girt shores, and inaugurate a system of parochial and grandmotherly government. Mr. Harrison is well aware of the fact that awaits the nation which, from whatever cause, allows its interests abroad to be impinged, and which is no longer ready to protect its own rights. However, as long as a nation retains its vigour, the preaching of gentlemen of the Mr. Harrison type will fall on heedless ears. Mr. Harrison says "that two years ago it was thought the policy of injustice was to be renounced, and that England would cease to undertake the control of half of the human race in the name of civilization in general, and Britain in particular, but

In a country like ours, with worldwide commercial interests, with an Empire that is scattered over the planet as no empire in history ever was, with traditions of conquest and domination, founded by war and maintained by enterprise, it was inevitable that the classes who had created and worked the system should struggle to maintain it. The zealous governors and fiery consuls, pushed on by the resident traders seeking new markets, the viceroys and envoys, and ambassadors, trained to dictate to kings, and to extend the Empire by policy or force, the adventurous spirits who form an irregular force of pioneers in advance of the limits of the Empire, the permanent foreign and colonial staff, all made it difficult for Mr. Gladstone and his party to carry out the pledges they had given.

Mr. Harrison twists Mr. Gladstone's statements, which denounced needless interference abroad, into denunciation of all interference—nefarious or otherwise. The eminent socialist in many instances sets up straw figures, so that he may have the pleasure of demolishing them to his own satisfaction at least, if not to that of his hearers. It seems we bully weak tribes, back up our adventurers in every enterprise, just or unjust; open up markets by gunboats; and of all nations, are the oftentimes employed in crushing the efforts made by weaker peoples to obtain independence. This is all very well considered merely as a flight of rhetoric, but looked at in the light of everyday life it is simply nonsense. Mr. Harrison does not share the prevalent opinion that the opening up of new markets abroad tends to increase trade by affording additional outlets for various manufacturers. According to him, "These new markets which our great merchants are ever seeking to 'open up' only derange the labour market at home, bringing violent gambling in the employment of capital, to be followed by gluts, reaction, and slack trade upon an over-stocked market and an over stimulated labour population." He asserts that the continual stimulus to the aggressive instincts of a nation is but a stimulus to the military classes, and to all the retrograde elements in political life. And yet considering the extent of England's aggressions, it is astonishing that instead of occupying the lowest position in the social scale, she maintains her pre-eminent rank amongst nations in this respect.

"Tell those [Mr. Harrison thunders] who are fond of touring round the globe to import—I would rather say to inflict—their civilization on the backward nations and tribes, tell them that you want civilization here at home, if you can get it genuine." Tell those who are so eager to govern Arabs, and Africans, and Afghans, and Japanese at modest stipends of £4,000 or £5,000 a-year—ask them to see what can be done in the better government of our own island. Before they settle the Eastern question, put the resolution to the meeting, which being unanimously adopted, confirms the proposed alterations in Art. 3, and 4 of the Statutes, and gives the Board power finally to conclude a convention with the Russian Government on the basis referred to.

Leaving out altogether the celebrated *Nietgen memorandum*, the above extract appears, to say the least, to place Mr. Helland's letter in a very peculiar light. The only reasonable inferences which can fairly be drawn from the official report above quoted are such as must force commercial men to seriously consider the security of the Russian lines during periods of political agitation. In our opinion it is natural to assume that the Great Northern line is not what it professes to be—a purely commercial, neutral line of communication. It is evidently a line the interests of which are closely identified with those of Russia; and without indulging in any extreme anti-Russian language, such a position implies that in order to keep faith with Russia, British and other interests might or would have to be sacrificed to Russia's political necessities. For the sake of those nationalities other than Russian, which indeed embrace nearly the whole of the trade between China and Japan and the Treaty Powers, it seems to us advisable that this precarious position should not be allowed to obtain a day longer than is absolutely necessary, if there be's way out of it. Even assuming that there is much less ground for anxiety than appears to be proved, still there is reason for recommending that the merchants of England, France, Germany, America, China, Japan and other Treaty Powers should as soon as possible cease to be altogether dependent upon what may now be termed without unfairness the Russo-Danish line. We have always denounced monopolies, especially in telegraphic communication; but a monopoly in the political interest of Russia against it may be the entire commerce with China and Japan is, we fancy, a thing which cannot stand.

all our ships freely through the Canal; that the ruler of Egypt is to be our mere puppet. . . . Whatever there may be in these things, there is one thing paramount over all—that it is an infamy to use the armed might of England to do the dirty work of rings of financial speculators and adventurous place-hunters. It would be an indolent shame on us to crush back into the slavery of the other subjects of the Sultan a people who are just stirring towards national life and freedom. I cannot believe that a statesman so keen as Lord Granville will ever commit the folly of reviving that system of nursing Egypt of which he has himself pointed out all the evils. And I will not think that a Government of which Mr. Gladstone is the chief can be about to enter on a European War (for it means that) to crush out in blood and tyranny a weak but impulsive people for the sake of an organised and cruel system of unscrupulous money-lending."

Lord Salisbury, at a meeting in Willis's Rooms held to consider the critical state of affairs in Egypt, amongst other things, said:—

"If it were a mere question of bondholders, I should not, although extending them every sympathy, look upon it as a political issue. There are interests far more vital than those of bondholders. There are not only the interests of English enterprise and capital and industry in Egypt; there are the interests of our commerce, the interests of our good name in every country. Now see how this matter stands. A year ago, all witnesses are agreed, the arrangements which had been made in Egypt were such as to produce an amount of prosperity and happiness among the Egyptian people, and an opening to the industry of all individuals and enterprising men, such as Egypt had never seen before. It required nothing but vigilance, and promptitude, and courage to maintain this state of things."

The people of England were vitally interested in the outcome of the Conference, for it involved the maintenance of British honour and the performance of British engagements.

The Government had pledged themselves to the preservation of the Viceroy, and it would be the meanest thing to abandon him in the hour of danger. As they remove the military adventurer from power in Egypt, our authority in the East would be jeopardized, and we should lose the reputation which had been won by the date of our fathers. The position you hold in distant lands and the facilities they afford to us, and the safety which seems to you, are not due to any high philanthropic principles. They are not due to an enlightened appreciation of the benefits of free trade, but they are due only to the fact that they believe you to be strong, and will back up your words by action. Well, then, look at your magnificent Empire of India, with its 250,000,000 inhabitants which you rule; do you think you hold them by love and feelings of that kind? I have no doubt that your Government is the most benevolent Government that the country has known, and I trust it will continue to do so but that does not interfere with the fact that your title to rule is by the sharpness and readiness of your sword."

There can be little doubt as to which view the country adopts.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Tuesday, August 8.

CHONG KEE & YU WAH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Baily, instructed by Messrs. Thorp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were present.

It was then arranged that the case should stand over until Friday, when it is expected Mr. Francis will have returned.

His Lordship: I have said nothing about execution.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to focus the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are upmost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Antiquities, Mythology, Natural History, Artifacts, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new series of papers has been taken, and the Review now presents papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

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"The present number of this periodical, ** * * opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits." —*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which we characterize as that publication, and also added forms a very interesting and valuable addition. Mr. T. E. Parker will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Bretschneider, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa' by Mr. G. A. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Han,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting." —*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to peruse." —*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuan' are continuing, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which on 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java,' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number." —*H. K. Daily Press*.

"Trotter's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, and upon the social and political developments, to say nothing of the historical studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable. The contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assumed, highly cultivated, and whence several very interesting papers have been presented in the first number of the Review, and which are highly creditable to the Review, and to the authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays, marked by both accuracy and freshness of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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